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Golborne
Urban District Council



Annual Report

of the

Public Health Department

For the Year 1966

Golborne
Urban District Council



Annual Report
of the
Public Health Department
For the Year 1966

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GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS, 1966

Chairman of Council	Councillor R. Thwaite, J.P.
Vice Chairman	...	...	...	Councillor E.M. Jones, J.P.
Chairman of Health Committee	...			Councillor J. Barwell

Members							Ward
Leonard Ball, J.P., C.A.	...	...	...	...	...		Heath
Ernest Merion Jones, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		do
John Edward Hilton	...	...	...	...	...		do
Ernest Richards, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		Park
Thomas Henry Ralphs	...	...	...	...	...		do
Edward Henry Roberts, J.P., C.C.	...	...	...	...	...		do
John Barwell	...	...	...	...	...	St. Thomas's	
George Henry Dearden	...	...	...	...	...	do	do
Samuel Unsworth	...	...	...	...	...	do	do
Joseph Allen	...	...	...	...	...		Culcheth
James Hulme B.E.M.	...	...	...	...	...		do
David Edward Guyer Robinson (To May, 1966)				...	...		do
Denis Arthur Chapman (From May, 1966)			...	...	...		do
Lois Healey, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		Kenyon
Albert Edward Brown, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...		do
Arthur Eubank (To May, 1966)	...	...	...	...	...		do
Norman Bernard Holt (From May, 1966)			...	...	...		do
Geoffrey Robson (To May, 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	Lowton	
Brian Arthur Lawrence Hart (From May, 1966)			...	...	...	do	
Arthur Rhodes	...	...	...	...	...	do	
Reginald Thawite, J.P.	...	...	...	...	...	do	

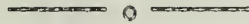
OFFICERS

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer - Mr. T. J. Robson
 Deputy Clerk and Treasurer - Mr. I. G. Funnell
 Engineer and Surveyor - Mr. J. B. Hoyle
 Medical Officer of Health - Dr. R. Ellis Jones
 Senior Public Health Inspector - Mr. J. Blakeley

GOLBORNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Medical Officer of Health:

R. ELLIS JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

* J. BLAKELEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst. P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

* H. LONGWORTH, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

Colin G. Ogden

Clerk:

Mrs. E. Shaw

* Qualified Meat and Other Food Inspectors

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH FOR 1966



Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
LOWTON

To the Chairman and
Members of the Golborne Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Healey and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Golborne for the year ended December, 1966, together with the vital statistics for that year.

The number of live births in 1966 was 566, 30 more than in 1965, and the crude birth rate was 22.0 per 1,000 of the population. The live birth rate for England and Wales was 17.7. The adjusted birth rate for Golborne used for purposes of comparison, was 20.5. The percentage of illegitimate live births was 4.77 compared with the administrative county figure of 5.94 per cent.

There was a decrease in the number of infant deaths; there were 9 in the first year of life of which 8 occurred during the first 4 weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 15.9 compared with 19.9 for the administrative county area and 19.0 for England and Wales. There were 7 stillbirths during 1966 and the perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births was 26.2. The perinatal mortality rate for Lancashire administrative county area was 28.6 and for England and Wales 26.3 per 1,000 total births.

The number of deaths in 1966 was 240, and the crude death rate was 9.3 per 1,000 population. It is the 'adjusted' death rate of 13.8, however, which is used for comparison with adjusted rates for other areas. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7 and the adjusted rate for the Lancashire administrative county area was 13.49.

Deaths from Cancer of Lung in 1966 numbered 10, 9 males and 1 female. Coronary Disease was the cause of death in 32 men and 13 women, 11 men and 2 women were under the age of 65. Both these illnesses are associated with cigarette smoking. Bronchitis, also affected by cigarettes, caused 5 deaths in men between 55 and 65 years of age. Accidents caused 10 deaths and 5 of these were of women over the age of 75.

Last year there were 2 deaths from tuberculosis, and 5 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified. There were no non-respiratory cases notified. Special tables showing an analysis of cases are given later in the report.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their interest in Public Health matters and Mr. Blakeley, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his constant advice and help.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Healey and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ELLIS JONES

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

General Statistics

Area of district in acres	...	...	...	...	7,567
Population. Census 1951	...	...	...	...	16,876
Population. Census 1961	...	...	...	...	21,277
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1965	...	...	...	...	24,770
Population. Registrar General's estimate, mid. 1966	...	...	...	...	25,700
Number of inhabited houses-					
End of 1965 according to rate books...	...				7,803
End of 1966	do	do	do	...	7,997
Rateable Value, End of 1965	...	...	...	...	£654,908
Rateable Value, End of 1966	...	...	...	...	£745,727
Sum represented by a penny rate at end of 1966	...	...	...	...	£2,950

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Golborne Urban District extends from Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock and Newton-le-Willows on the west to Irlam Urban District and Rixton-with-Glazebrook in the Warrington Rural Area on the east, a distance of about seven miles. The southern boundaries are Newton Urban District and Croft, in the Warrington Rural District, whilst the area is bounded on the North by Abram Urban District and Leigh Borough.

The geological features of the Urban District vary very greatly. Starting from the western end and proceeding eastward, we first find coal fields and red sandstone, with a covering of clay surfaced by a good depth of loamy soil. In the more central parts of the area there is a sandstone base with a decreasing amount of clay and in the eastern portions the subsoil becomes more sandy and the surface soil much more open, eventually becoming largely moss land.

The surface waters from Lowton and Golborne Wards mainly gravitate to Millingford Brook, which passes through the former Newton lake before

entering Sankey Brook, whose ultimate outlet is into the River Mersey at Sankey Bridges.

Lowton St. Mary's, Kenyon and Culcheth are principally drained by streams flowing eastward into the River Glaze, which falls to the Manchester Ship Canal. The height above Ordnance datum varies from 100 to 150 feet.

For the purposes of Local Government the district is divided into six wards, comprising St. Thomas's, Heath and Park Wards in Golborne, and Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth Wards, each with three representatives, making a total of eighteen Councillors.

The principal industries in the district are Artificial Silk Manufacture, Coal Mining, Engineering, Jam and Sugar Confectionery and Agriculture. Employment has been well maintained in these industries during the year. Expansion and development in the Culcheth part of the district, as a result of the activities of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, has continued steadily.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	271	268	539
Illegitimate	12	15	27
Total	283	283	566

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population-

Crude 22.0

Adjusted... 20.5

Percentage of illegitimate live births of
total live births - 4.77

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	3	7

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 12.2

DEATHS

122 Males

118 Females

Total 240

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population-

Crude 9.3

Adjusted... 13.8

INFANT MORTALITY

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	6	3	9

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	15.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	37.0

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	...	...	...	...	...	8
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.1

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one week	...	...	...	...	...	8
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	14.1

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

No. of still births plus No. of deaths in first week of life...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1966

ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths		Age at Death
	M	F	
Asphyxia neonatorum 	1	2	2 hours, 12 hours, 2 days
Cardiac failure 	1	-	3 days
Kernicterus 	1	-	2 days
Pneumonia 	1	-	9 months
Prematurity 	1	-	17 hours
Respiratory distress syndrome	1	1	1 day, 4 days

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1966

Statistics for 1966 and the Period 1961-65

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-Natal	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1966	556	+22.0	240	*9.3	7	12	Nil	Nil	9	16	8	14
" 1965	536	21.6	242	9.8	7	13	Nil	Nil	13	24	8	15
" 1964	513	21.9	227	9.7	11	21	Nil	Nil	9	17	5	9
" 1963	478	20.9	257	11.2	8	16	Nil	Nil	11	23	7	14
" 1962	503	22.6	226	10.2	10	19	Nil	Nil	14	27	11	22
" 1961	446	20.8	210	9.8	5	11	Nil	Nil	18	40	15	33
Avg. 5 Yrs. 1961-1965	495	21.5	232	10.1	8	16	Nil	Nil	13	26	9	19

+ 1966 adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 0.93) = 20.5 per 1,000

* 1966 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.48) = 13.8 per 1,000

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	Age in Years												Over 75																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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STATISTICS FOR 1966

Comparative Birth, Death and Mortality Rates, with Analysis
of Mortality and Morbidity

							Golborne Urban District	England and Wales
							Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Births-								
Live	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	17.7
Still	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.28
Deaths-								
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	11.7
Tuberculosis (All forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.077	0.048
Respiratory...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.077	0.043
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.005
Cancer (All forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.83	2.25
Lung and bronchus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.56
Other cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	1.69
Maternal Mortality (Total)	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.26
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.20
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.00	+0.06
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	*15.9	*19.0
Neo-natal mortality...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14.1	*12.9
Early neo-natal mortality...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14.1	*11.1
Peri-natal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	+26.2	+26.3
Case Notifications (Corrected)								
Enteric and typhoid fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.002
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.003
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.008
Scarlet fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.466	0.442
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.544	0.402
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.028
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.431	7.149
Acute pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.039	0.167
Acute poliomyelitis-								
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.000
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.000
Acute encephalitis-								
Infective	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.002
Post-infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.002
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.446
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.113
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.039	0.185
Tuberculosis-								
Respiratory...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.194	0.257
Meninges and C.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.002
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.045

+ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)

* Rate per 1,000 live births

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1966

Crude Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates, 1957-66

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Births	20.3	20.8	19.7	20.3	20.8	22.6	20.9	21.9	21.6	22.0
Deaths	10.8	9.5	10.4	10.6	9.8	10.2	11.2	9.7	9.8	9.3
Infant Mortality	34.2	19.3	24.4	40.7	40.4	27.8	23.0	17.5	24.3	15.9

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA, 1966

Deaths from Cancer, 1962-1966

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Golborne ...	11	3	12	14	5	10	12	2	11	9
Lowton ...	7	5	6	8	7	5	5	7	7	8
Kenyon ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth ...	5	6	5	9	4	5	8	5	5	7
Totals ...	37		54		36		39		47	
Rate per 1,000 Population	1.66		2.35		1.54		1.57		1.82	
% of Total Deaths	16.37%		21.01%		15.86%		16.11%		19.58%	

SECTION B

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Tuberculosis

Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are vested in the County Council, Specialist Chest Physicians of the Regional Hospital Boards and the General Practitioners. The County Council, on direction of the Minister of Health, are responsible for both prevention and after-care of this condition, but local sanitary authorities are still empowered under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to take all necessary action to prevent the spread of infection and the Medical Officer of Health still retains specific duties and responsibilities under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

The Chest Clinic is situated at Leigh Infirmary, The Avenue, Leigh, and is open on Mondays and Fridays for diagnosis and treatment as follows:-

Old Patients: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

New Cases: Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

During 1966 Dr. E. H. W. Deane, Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. H. Fox, Consultant Chest Physician and hospital staff were in attendance at these sessions. Nurse Evans is concerned with the care and after-care of tuberculous patients.

Five new cases of tuberculosis, all of the respiratory type, were notified during the year and two cases were transferred to the district from other areas. Seventeen cases were removed from the register, three of whom had recovered from the disease, and the total number of cases on the register at the end of the year was 79, compared with 89 at the end of 1965.

Disinfection

In most cases of infectious disease, rooms, bedding and other articles are disinfected by Formaldehyde fumigation following the removal of the case to hospital, or when the patient is certified free from infection.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966													
Corrected Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)													
Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases at all Ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Hospital	
		Age Period - Years										Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	
Acute pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	448	18	51	78	71	66	162	2	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	12	-	1	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	14	3	1	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	476	21	53	79	75	70	170	6	2	-	-	3	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966

Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Disease	Ward						Total
	St. Thomas	Heath	Park	Lowton	Kenyon	Culcheth	
Acute pneumonia 	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles 	65	21	20	77	16	249	448
Puerperal pyrexia 	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet fever 	1	-	1	3	-	7	12
Whooping cough 	2	1	-	5	-	6	14
Totals 	68	22	21	86	16	263	476

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966														
Comparative Tables of Incidence and Mortality														
Disease	1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		Quinquennial Mean 1961-1965	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet fever	12	-	19	-	26	-	7	-	15	-	8	-	15	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	448	-	70	-	441	-	489	1	52	-	498	-	310	-
Whooping cough	14	-	12	-	22	-	61	-	1	-	5	-	20	-
Enteric group fevers	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1.8	-
Dysentery	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	2	-	14.6	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1.2	-

(Table continued on Page 19)

(Table continued from Page 18)

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966														
Comparative Tables of Incidence and Mortality														
Disease	1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		Quinquennial Mean 1961-1965	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Acute poliomyelitis and encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	0.6	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary and influenza pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	-	5	-	2.8	0.2
Erysipelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2	-
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	5	2	5	-	8	1	5	-	7	1	6	2	6.2	0.8
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1.8	0.2
Totals	481	2	114	-	502	2	568	2	157	1	532	2	374.4	1.2

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966															
Age Groups of New Cases of Tuberculosis															
Type	Sex	Age Groups										Total			
		0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45		55	65	75 and over
Respiratory	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Non-respiratory	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES, 1966

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<u>No. of New Cases</u> <u>Notified</u>					
Golborne	1	2	-	-	3
Lowton	1	1	-	-	2
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	-	-	-	-	-
<u>No. of Cases Transferred</u> <u>to the District from</u> <u>Other Areas</u>					
Golborne	-	-	-	-	-
Lowton	-	2	-	-	2
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Deaths</u>					
Golborne	2	-	-	-	2
Lowton	-	-	-	-	-
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Removed from Register</u>					
Disease arrested and patient recovered	-	3	-	-	3
Removed to other dis- tricts	2	6	-	3	11
Died from other causes	-	1	-	-	1
<u>No. of Cases on Register</u> <u>at 31st December, 1966</u>					
Golborne	19	8	4	4	35
Lowton	14	6	4	4	28
Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-
Culcheth	6	7	2	1	16
Totals	39	21	10	9	79

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES, 1966

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

1966 and the period 1961-1965

	No. of Cases Notified		No. of Deaths		No. on Register at end of Year		Total
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	
Year 1966	5	-	2	-	60	19	79
" 1965	5	2	-	-	67	22	89
" 1964	8	3	1	1	67	20	87
" 1963	5	-	-	-	70	18	88
" 1962	7	4	1	-	75	20	95
" 1961	6	-	-	-	69	17	86
Average of 5 years 1961-1965	6	2	1	-	70	19	89

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water supply for the district is provided by the following authorities:-

Golborne and Lowton - water supplied and distributed entirely by the Makerfield Water Board.

Kenyon and Culcheth - water supplied and distributed by Warrington Corporation.

All the houses in the district are now directly connected to public water mains.

The water supply, whilst being chemically a hard water in part of the district, is constant and has satisfied the purity standards of the Ministry of Health. Generally, the quantity of water supplied has been satisfactory.

No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination or plumbo solvent action.

Fifteen samples of mains water from the various public supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

Number of houses with piped supplies:- (a) Direct from mains, 7,997; (b) By stand pipe, 0; (c) From private supplies, 0.

Drainage and Sewerage

With the exception of a number of houses situated at a considerable distance from any public drainage system, all premises in the district are now connected to the Council's sewers. Of the houses not connected to the Council's sewers referred to above, the majority are provided with septic tanks for the treatment of sewage arising at the premises.

Rivers and Streams

The pollution of the Millingford Brook with sewage from the Ashton-in-Makerfield district still continues, but to a lesser degree, and necessitates frequent clearing of the sludge to avoid nuisances arising therefrom.

Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority and is under the control of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Six motor vehicles, all of which are of modern design, are employed on this work, and refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

Housing

As will be seen from the detailed report of the Senior Public Health Inspector the survey of housing defects has continued and action has been taken, principally under the Public Health Act, to remedy defects arising in dwelling houses.

During the year thirty Council bungalows for aged persons were completed and occupied. Eighty-nine houses and sixty-six bungalows were erected by private enterprise, making a total of one hundred and eighty-five additional housing units provided during the year.

Thirteen houses were demolished during the year, ten of these as a result of Demolition Orders made in 1965, one arising from a Court order and the remainder on voluntary undertakings given by the owners.

There are seventeen Council housing estates and 2,543 houses, bungalows and flats are owned by the Council. These are distributed as follows:-

					<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Golborne -	(a)	St. Thomas's Ward	...	...	840	64	4
	(b)	Heath Ward	...	...	126	56	-
	(c)	Park Ward	...	...	92	2	-
Lowton	...	...	...	...	174	180	4
Culcheth -	(a)	Culcheth	...	...	629	50	52
	(b)	Glazebury	...	...	54	20	-
Kenyon	...	...	...	...	188	8	-
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2,103	380	60
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year twenty bungalows at Golborne with warden accommodation and twenty houses for sale at Lowton were in course of erection.

SECTION D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Meat and Other Foods

One slaughterhouse is in operation in the district and animals slaughtered there provide a portion of the meat supply for the Culcheth and Glazebury districts. The main supply of butchers meat is, however, obtained from outside the district and the quality of all meat sold is generally good.

All food preparation premises, including cafes, restaurants and snack bars, are kept under observation by your Public Health Inspectors. These premises have generally been kept in a clean condition during the year, and there has been a gradual improvement in the standard of hygiene and equipment of these premises.

(b) Milk Supply

The major portion of the work undertaken in this sphere has been concerned with the inspection of dairies and other requirements relating to the distribution of milk together with the sampling of milk supplies for bacteriological examination.

The whole of the milk retailed in the district is "designated" and sold in sealed bottles in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order, 1953. All the supplies have been sampled regularly and sampling of milk at farms prior to pasteurisation has been continued.

A total of 84 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of this number 45 were submitted for the biological test and all were found to be free from Tuberculous infection.

No cases of infectious illness have arisen in which milk has been the vehicle of infection and it has been unnecessary to prohibit the sale of any supply.

SECTION E

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

General bacteriological investigations have been carried out during the year at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester, which has also dealt with pathological material submitted both by general practitioners and by the Public Health Department.

The chemical analysis of water, milk and other foods is carried out at the County Analyst's Laboratory, Preston.

Examinations Made During 1966

				<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faeces	...	...	...	Nil	2	2

Hospital Accommodation

The majority of cases of infectious disease requiring hospital isolation have been admitted to Warrington Isolation Hospital, which is administered by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, the body nominally concerned with hospital treatment in this district; but small numbers have on occasion been removed for isolation at Astley Sanatorium, and at Whelley Hospital.

No hospitals are situated in the Urban District and cases requiring general medical and nursing care are treated at hospitals in Wigan, Leigh or Warrington.

Arrangements are in operation for the admission of maternity cases to the General Hospital, Warrington, Victoria Park Maternity Home, Warrington, Whiston Hospital, the Firs Maternity Home, Leigh, Billinge Infirmary, and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

Nursing Homes

One registered Nursing Home is situated in the Urban District - i.e. Five Acres Nursing Home, Kenyon Lane, Lowton. Regular inspection and supervision of this Home is maintained by the Divisional Medical Officer.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

Diphtheria Immunisation

This work has continued throughout the year, being undertaken both by general practitioners in their surgeries and in the homes of patients, also by Assistant Divisional Medical Officers during child welfare centre, and at special immunisation sessions.

Responsibility, of course, devolves on the Local Health Authority - i.e. Lancashire County Council, which has now adopted the policy of providing inoculation antigens to secure immunity not only against diphtheria, but also against whooping cough and against tetanus (lock jaw).

During the year 513 children under sixteen years of age completed a course of primary immunisation, of which 488 were under the age of five years and in addition 511 children received "booster" or reinforcement injections.

Immunity against Whooping Cough

Included in the total number of children protected against diphtheria mentioned above 508 were given primary protection against whooping cough and 297 received reinforcement injections.

Vaccination

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 27/62 issued in November, 1962, routine smallpox vaccination is recommended during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year of life instead of during the first few months as in previous practice. The number of children under two vaccinated during 1966 was 151 and the percentage based on the number of live births during 1965 and 1966 is 14%.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 591 children up to the age of 16 received primary vaccination against poliomyelitis. In addition 1422 re-inforcement doses were given.

Maternity and Child Welfare

This work, which comprises essentially such matters as the ante-natal and post-natal care of the expectant mother, health visiting in the home, and the conduct of Child Welfare Centres, is the responsibility of the County Council, and its organisation and administration is part of the duty of the Divisional Health Committee and its officers. Care of the schoolchild under the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, is not usually regarded as the "Child Welfare Service", which deals solely with infants and small children under compulsory school age.

Within the Urban District responsibility is undertaken by Dr. W. G. Rhys-Jones, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, (resigned 31st October, 1966), and by four Health Visitors, Miss Jenkinson, who is concerned mainly with Golborne township and Kenyon district, Miss Altoft and Mrs. Thompson in the Culcheth area and Mrs. Owen in the Lowton district. (The care of school children is also part of the duty of these officers in their capacity of school nurses).

Details of the Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres held in the Urban District are as follows:-

(a) Ante-natal Clinics

School Clinic, Derby Road, Golborne

Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Staff Dr. W. G. Rhys-Jones, (resigned 31st October, 1966)
Miss Jenkinson, Mrs. Owen and midwives concerned with cases.

Attendances, etc. during 1966

<u>No. of Sessions</u>	<u>No. of Individual Women Attending during Year</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
51	296	1,066

(b) Child Welfare Centres

(i) School Clinic, Derby Road, Golborne

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. W. G. Rhys-Jones, Miss Jenkinson and Mrs. Owen

(ii) The Civic Hall, Lowton

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. W. G. Rhys-Jones, Mrs. Owen

(iii) St. John's Methodist Church, Glazebury

Alternate Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. G. Ellis, Miss Altoft

(iv) Parish Hall, Common Lane, Culcheth

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dr. Smiddy, Miss Altoft and Mrs. Thompson

Attendances, etc. during 1966

	No. of Children			Total Attendances		
	Born in 1966	Born in 1965	Born in 1964-61	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-4
Golborne ...	227	194	152	3,325	485	257
Lowton ...	101	108	107	1,913	344	206
Culcheth ...	145	124	73	2,740	521	22
Glazebury ...	15	18	21	297	58	41
Totals ...	488	444	353	8,275	1,408	526

School Health

Schools are visited periodically by Dr. W. G. Rhys-Jones, Miss Jenkinson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Altoft, in order to carry out the statutory periodic medical examinations of school children, and also cleanliness inspections.

The school clinic in Derby Road, Golborne, provides a much needed service for school children in the district requiring attention for minor ailments, dental and other defects. Treatment for minor orthopaedic defects is also given when required.

District Nursing Services

Domiciliary nursing services have been rendered during the whole of the year by the staff of district nurses and nurse-midwives administered by No. 10 Health Division, Lancashire County Council.

The ladies concerned are:-

Mrs. E. Monks, 365, Newton Road, Lowton. Tel. No. Leigh 71445
 Mrs. D. Woodward, 5 Dam Lane, Croft. Tel. No. Culcheth 2110
 Mrs. E. B. Loudon, 30, Lime Grove, Lowton. Tel. No. Leigh 73450

Midwifery Services

The Lancashire County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, and the following is a list of the Midwives and Nurse-Midwives practising in the district:-

Miss N. Harrison, 11, Upwood Road, Lowton.	Tel. No. Ashton-in-Makerfield 77002
Mrs. E. Russell, 8, Crossfield Avenue, Culcheth. (resigned December, 1966)	Tel. No. Culcheth 3069
Mrs. E. French, 16, Ash Grove, Golborne.	Tel. No. Ashton-in-Makerfield 76030
Mrs. L. Thomas, 325, Slag Lane, Lowton.	Tel. No. Ashton-in-Makerfield 76088
Mrs. J. Holland, 8, Crossfield Avenue, Culcheth. (commenced December, 1966)	Tel. No. Culcheth 3069

Mental Health Services

The care and after care of persons suffering from mental subnormality and mental illness, and investigation of cases in which persons are alleged to be so suffering, is undertaken, under the County Council Scheme, by the Mental Welfare Officers.

Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. R. Emmerson, 20, Brookside Ave., Great Sankey
Mr. B. Sumner, 15, Kenilworth Road, Lowton
Mrs. K. Meeks, 43, Falcondale Road, Winwick

A duty roster is maintained to cover times other than normal office hours. Should the services of the Mental Welfare Officer be required during this time, application should be made to the Area Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Prescott 5222; the caller will then be advised how to get in touch with the Mental Welfare Officer on duty.

Home Help Facilities

This permissive service is available under the Lancashire County Council Divisional Health Scheme (No. 10 Health Division), to homes requiring such assistance by reason of the presence in the household of a case of sickness (including mental illness and deficiency), advanced pregnancy, a parturient woman, an aged person or a child under school leaving age.

The service is not a free one; contributions must be made by the applicants towards the cost of provision in accordance with scales adopted by the County Council. Many applicants are, however, old age pensioners in straightened circumstances whose incomes are below the minimum prescribed by the scales, who therefore received this help free of cost. 254 cases received help in their homes from 52 part-time home helps.

Welfare Services

The need to provide accommodation for those of the aged no longer able to live an independent existence in their homes, even with the maximum help from the home nursing, home help and other similar services is now much better provided for in this division. Golborne House a purpose-built 50 place hostel in Derby Road, Golborne, has served the area for ten years. Heathside Home for the Aged, Penketh, opened in November, 1964, has rapidly become part of the community. In June 1965, Heyescroft Home in Haydock admitted its first residents. Heyescroft provides ground-floor accommodation for 51 men and women. Newton-le-Willows will have a hostel in the fairly near future. Negotiations for the site have been completed, and it is to be hoped that building will not be too long delayed.

Health Education

Health Education, although specifically a responsibility of the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, yet remains a responsibility of the Local Sanitary Authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in this work the Public Health Department co-operates with the County Divisional Health Staff.

Posters and pamphlets are displayed and distributed at Welfare Centres, Clinics, Factories, Canteens, etc., and film exhibitions are arranged from time to time at such centres.

Ambulance Facilities

All vehicles in the Lancashire County Council ambulance service are under radio control, and all services in the Division are controlled by staff at the area ambulance headquarters at Whiston. Vehicles from other stations can be brought in easily because of the radio contact when necessary.

This service deals with all types of cases where such transport is required by reason of illness (including mental illness or mental sub-normality), whether accident, other emergency, general illness or infectious disease. In cases of emergency any person having reason to do so may summon an ambulance, and the emergency service number "999" should be used. In other cases the calls for this service are made either by a doctor, dentist, midwife, nurse or other duly qualified person, who can call Whiston headquarters, telephone number Prescott 5222.

Three stretcher-carrying ambulance vehicles and three "Sitting case" cars are stationed at the Newton-le-Willows Depot, and manned by an appropriate staff, all qualified in First Aid.

SERVICES CONNECTED WITH DEPRIVED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Children Act, 1948. Adoption Act, 1950

Adoption of Children Act, 1949

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

The responsibilities devolving on the County Council as a local authority under the former Acts, and delegated to the Children's Committee of the County Council, are carried out on an area basis by Area Children's Committees, the principal executive officers of which are Area Children's Officers, who are assisted by Children's Visitors. The main duties under the Act concern children who are deprived, or children who for one reason or another do not have the advantages of a normal home and family life, and who are cared for and supervised by the Authority, if necessary in Children's Homes, but wherever practicable by foster parents in a family household. The Child Life Protection provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, are, of course, also a responsibility of the Children's Committee and Area Committees, who in addition are concerned very frequently with the care of children and young persons brought before the Courts as requiring care and protection.

The Area Children's Officer concerned with the Golborne Urban District is Mr. G. Littlemore, of No. 11 Area Children's Committee, whose offices are situated at Williams Deacons Bank Chambers, Leigh (Telephone: Leigh 72206) with whom a close liaison is well established on all matters concerning the health and welfare, not only of children already in care, but of those in whose case it appears likely that they will sooner or later come into the care of the Authority.

Other Health Authority Services

Information or assistance on any of the services outlined above in this section may be obtained on application to the Divisional Medical Officer, No. 10 Health Division, Divisional Health Office, Winwick, near Warrington. Tel. No. Warrington 33144-5.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1966

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To the Chairman and Members
of the Golborne Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Healey and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the environmental health and cleansing services of the Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

During the year the work of the Public Health Department again considerably expanded as a result of the growth of the district and the effects of recent legislation, and the Department was again under some pressure. The present staff of two inspectors was completely inadequate to cope with all the duties and repeated advertisements for a third inspector failed to attract any applicants until October, 1966, when an appointment was made and the successful applicant commenced duties on 1st February, 1967.

Due to various reasons, considerably more complaints were received during the year regarding repairs to houses and increased number of statutory notices were served compared with the previous year, with the consequent additional visits and "follow up" work. As in previous years, a considerable number of complaints related to drainage difficulties, a number of these being at new houses, and 473 visits were made for the examination and testing of drains compared with 391 in 1965. Structural defects in buildings were the cause of much rodent infestation and also continued to require much of your inspector's time.

The clearance of unfit houses was again restricted to dangerous and urgent cases. Thirteen houses were demolished, ten of which were the subject of demolition orders made during the year. The improvement of houses by means of the Standard Grant scheme continued during the year but the number of applications was somewhat less than the previous year. A number of grant schemes approved but not commenced in 1965 were completed during the period under review.

Although 530 visits were made to food premises of all types during the year, this figure is somewhat less than the previous year. Whilst much of the work in this field is of a continual and long term character

this level of inspection leaves much to be desired in the maintainance of proper supervision in certain types of premises. The assistance of the additional inspector is urgently required in this sphere of our work.

In addition to the increased amount of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned at shops and warehouses a considerably increased number of complaints were received mainly from householders relating to unsatisfactory food, badly packaged or stored food and, foreign bodies in various types of food. Eleven special investigations were carried out during the year and warnings were given to food manufacturers and vendors in seven cases.

As in the previous year, only a small number of inspections were carried out in connection with the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and it was not possible to make any appreciable progress in the systematic inspection of the premises involved in this legislation.

The public cleansing service was able to maintain a weekly collection of refuse, except for the local holiday weeks and periods of exceptionally high absence rates due to sickness, and the larger capacity compression type refuse vehicle was of considerable assistance in this connection in the Culcheth area. The salvage scheme was operated throughout the year, but the amount of waste paper collected was less than the previous year.

In conclusion, I wish to accord my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in all matters affecting the environmental health services and to the Clerk and other officers for their helpful co-operation and assistance at all times. To the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. Ellis Jones, I tender sincere thanks for his help and support, and to Mr. Longworth, the Additional Public Health Inspector, and Mrs. Shaw, the Health Department Clerk, I tender my grateful thanks for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Healey and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. BLAKELEY

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Abandoned Motor Vehicles	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	32
Accumulations and Burning of Rubbish	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	25
Agriculture (S.H. and W.P.) Act	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	1
Animals Inspected	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	751
Animal Boarding Establishment Act...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Bakehouses	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	19
Butchers' Shops...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	15
Cafes and Snack Bars	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	15
Caravans	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	180
Clean Air Act	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Closet Conversions	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	6
Council House Tenancies	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	229
Milk and Dairies Regulations	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	44
Dirty and Verminous Houses	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	15
Ditches and Watercourses	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	16
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts: Inspections	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	128
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts: Revisits	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	185
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts: Inspections	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	21
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts: Revisits	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	85
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts: Overcrowding	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	3
Examination and Testing of Drains...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	473
Factories	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	47
Factory Outworkers Premises...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	17
Food Inspection	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	75
Fried Fish Shops	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	11
Grocers' Shops	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	27
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	13
Hawkers' Storage Premises	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	14
Ice Cream Premises	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	50
Ice Cream Samples	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	30
Improvement and Standard Grants: Inspections	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	39
Improvement and Standard Grants: Revisits	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	118
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	16
Insect Infestations	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	21
Interviews with Owners, Agents and Contractors	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	134
Keeping of Pigeons	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	8
Licensed Premises	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Meat Inspection...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	104
Milk Samples	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	84
Miscellaneous	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	118
Noise Abatement...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	44
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	36
Other Food Preparation and Storage Premises	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	12
Pathological Specimens Submitted	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Pet Animals Act...	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2
Piggeries	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	2

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act; Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rag Flock, etc. Act; Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Rent Act: Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rent Act: Revisits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rodent Infestations and Sewer Baiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Smoke and Grit Emission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Smoke Observations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

Total ... 3,952

Work Carried Out to Remedy Defects Discovered and Dealt
with under Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, etc.

Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION			
Pail closets converted to water closets	3	-	-
Additional water closets provided ...	72	-	-
Additional urinals provided ...	5	-	-
New water closet buildings provided ...	1	-	-
Defective water closet buildings repaired	5	-	-
Defective water closet supply pipes repaired ...	4	-	-
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	3	-	-
Defective water closet pedestals renewed	4	-	-
Defective water closet pedestal seats renewed	2	-	-
Privy closets abolished ...	5	-	-
Pail closets abolished ...	-	-	-
Ashpits abolished ...	2	-	-
DRAINAGE			
Choked drains cleared ...	87	-	-
Defective drains repaired ...	2	-	-

Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
Drainage - continued			
Additional drains provided	15	42	-
Additional drain inspection chambers provided	6	1	-
Drainage systems reconstructed	2	-	-
New drainage systems provided	2	-	-
Existing houses connected to public sewer	2	-	-
Drains provided with vent shafts	8	22	-
New eaves gutters provided	10	5	-
Defective eaves gutters repaired	10	2	-
Downspouts repaired or renewed	7	5	-
New soil pipes provided	7	23	-
New bath and wash-basin waste pipes provided	7	44	-
New sinks provided	3	14	-
New sink waste pipes provided	4	14	-
Defective sink waste pipes repaired	1	1	-
New septic tanks provided	2	2	-
New septic tank outfall drains provided	2	2	-
HOUSING			
New floors provided	10	19	-
Defective floors repaired	6	1	-
New skirtings to floors	-	1	-
New window frames provided	22	47	-
Defective window frames repaired	8	1	-
Broken window cords renewed	2	2	-
Additional windows provided	-	10	-
Defective wallplaster renewed (rooms)	23	36	-
Defective ceiling plaster renewed (rooms)	12	11	-
Dampness. Provision of dampcourse	3	1	-
do Cement rendering of walls	3	2	-
Provision of handrail and repairs to staircase	3	2	-
Ventilated foodstores provided	-	15	-
Permanent ventilation provided to existing foodstore	2	11	-
New firegrates provided	5	17	-
Defective firegrates repaired	1	-	-
New doors and frames provided	14	83	-
Doors and frames repaired	11	1	-
New door steps provided	-	1	-

Work Carried Out	Public Health Acts	Housing Act	Other Acts & Orders
Housing - continued			
Yard gates repaired or renewed	2	1	-
External walls repointed or repaired ...	11	2	-
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	8	2	-
New house roofs provided	-	2	-
Defective roofs repaired	26	1	-
Yard paving repaired or renewed... ..	4	5	-
Defective dustbins renewed	194	-	-
Dirty and verminous houses sprayed, fumigated and cleansed	15	-	-
Other premises sprayed and disinfested	2	-	-
Houses demolished	-	13	-
New sculleries provided	-	1	-
New front porches provided	-	2	-
Separate inside water closet compartments provided	-	1	-
New bathrooms provided	-	25	-
Bathrooms enlarged	-	1	-
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	-	3	-
Baths provided	-	26	-
Wash-hand basins provided	15	26	-
Wash-hand basins refixed	-	2	-
Inside water closets provided	-	27	-
Hot water systems installed	-	27	-
Cylinder cupboards provided	-	27	-
Scullery or bathroom walls tiled ...	-	2	-
Additional electric lights and plugs ...	8	9	-
Immersion heaters or other water heaters provided	-	21	-
Central heating and radiators installed	-	2	-
Gas fires installed... ..	-	2	-
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	5	1	-
Water storage tanks renewed	-	2	-
Other repairs	6	2	-
OTHER WORKS			
Limewashing of lakshouses	-	-	3
Unsuitable or defective factory closets remedied	-	-	7
Additional sanitary conveniences provided at factories	-	-	14
Additional urinals provided at factories	-	-	3
Additional wash-hand basins provided at factories	-	-	10
Totals ...	709	676	37

Number of defects or nuisances outstanding at end of 1965...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Number of defects or nuisances arising during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Number of defects or nuisances abated during 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
Number of defects or nuisances outstanding at end of 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470
Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

Details of Statutory Notices Served
during Year

Section of 1936 Act	Reason for Notice	No. of Notices Served	No. of Notices Complied With	Outstanding at end of Year
39	Defective drains, sinks, eaves gutters, down-spouts, etc.	14	16 (7 from 1965)	5
45	Defective closets	4	5 (4 from 1965)	3
93	Other conditions prejudicial to health	24	24 (11 from 1965)	11
	Total	42	45	19

Of the forty-two statutory notices served during the year the requirements of only two were carried out without further action and twenty-one notices on fifteen properties were not complied with on the expiration of the time allowed. The owners were notified that legal proceedings would be instituted and in the case of eight notices the work would be carried out in default. All the work required was carried out before the commencement of proceedings or prior to being carried out in default by the Council. Nineteen notices served during the latter part of the year were carried forward to 1967.

Office Routine

This aspect of the work of the Department is often overlooked and it is fitting at this juncture to emphasise the necessity of accurate and comprehensive records of the wide and varied field of the department's activities.

With the increasing growth of the district and as a result of new legislation the number of records to be kept and returns to be made weekly, quarterly and annually has increased considerably and more time has to be devoted to this work each year.

During the period under review the clerical work was carried with a high degree of efficiency.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The collection of refuse has been undertaken with six vehicles, comprising one 35 cub. yard continuous loading compression type vehicle purchased in July, 1965, one 13 cub. yard dual-tipping vehicle purchased in 1963, two 18 cub. yard dual-tipping vehicles purchased in 1959 and 1961 respectively and two 12 cub. yard side loading vehicles purchased in 1955 and 1956. The new compression type vehicle provides a much better payload and, particularly in the Culcheth area, was of considerable assistance in reducing the number of loads on the long haul to the tip. With the greater volume of present day refuse this type of vehicle has considerable advantages and an order was placed during the year for another similar vehicle for delivery early in 1967. With the exception of the two oldest, all the vehicles are provided with crew type cabs for the convenience of the loaders.

With the continuing growth of the district and the consequent additional work created by the removal of refuse from new houses and other premises it has been necessary to review and reorganise the collection districts of the various vehicles during the year to cope with the increasing amount of refuse arising in the district. Not only does the growth of the district increase the amount of refuse to be collected but due to the changing character of present day refuse many householders now have two or three dustbins with a consequent increase in collection time.

During the year a weekly collection of refuse has been maintained, except for the local holiday weeks and periods of high absence rates due to sickness when the number of workmen absent has made this impossible.

The absence of workmen due to sickness and other causes (excluding holidays) totalled 1,178 man-days, compared with 828 days during 1965.

791 days were lost as a result of sickness and 387 days were due to other causes, which represents a total absence of five men every working day of the year. The highest number of absences was in March when 126 man-days were lost, but April and November were only slightly less than this figure with 123½ and 109½ man-days respectively. In these circumstances it will be appreciated that it is somewhat difficult to maintain a regular service at times, particularly during the winter months, when the absences are the heaviest.

The trade refuse scheme has been continued during the year under review. Under this scheme the contents of one dustbin are emptied free and a charge of 6d. per bin is made for the removal of other refuse from business premises. Where loads of refuse are removed these are charged at actual cost plus a percentage to cover administrative expenses. During the year the contents of 3,728 bins and 3 loads of trade refuse were removed.

Following the completion of the available space at Forster's Farm, Golborne, at the end of 1965, tipping was commenced at Mount Tabour, Lowton, in January, 1966, and whilst this site presented some difficult and extensive earth moving operations it has provided useful tipping space as a short term measure. All the refuse from the whole of the Urban District has been disposed of at this site, which when completed will convert a low lying waterlogged field into useful agricultural land.

During the year 32,507 more dustbins were emptied and 179 more loads of refuse were removed than in 1965, yet the total weight of the refuse removed was 137 tons less than the previous year, a further reminder of the changing character of present day refuse to a lighter and more bulky waste product. The number of privies and pails emptied was somewhat less than the previous year due to the steady reduction in the number of these types of insanitary closets as a result of conversion and abolition.

Details of the service are given as follows:-

	1966		1965	
Number of loads of refuse removed	2,601		2,422	
Approximate weight of refuse removed	10,174	tons	10,311	tons
	1	cwts	17	cwts
Total number of dustbins emptied	477,044		444,537	
Approximate number of bins emptied on each collection	9,735		9,262	
Total number of ashpits emptied	167		228	
Total number of pails emptied	201		234	

The total cost of the refuse collection and disposal service (year ended 31st March, 1967) shows an increase of £2,758 17s. 1d. on the previous year, which is largely due to the increased cost of wages and haulage.

These increased costs have, of course, raised the cost per head of population and the cost per ton of refuse collected and disposed of in comparison with the previous year, and the latter figure is now above the average cost per ton for local authorities in England and Wales below 30,000 population during 1964-65, the latest period for which returns are available.

Details of these costings are as follows:-

	1966			1965		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Net Cost (Collection and Disposal)...	30,830	19	11	28,087	2	10
Cost per 1,000 of population	1,199	9	1	1,133	6	8
Cost per head of population ..	1	3	11½	1	2	8
Average cost per head of population over past five years ...	1	0	8	19	3	
Cost per ton ...	3	0	7	2	14	5½
Average cost per ton over past five years ...	2	7	7	2	1	0½
Average cost per ton in Urban Districts of England and Wales under 30,000 population ...	(1964-65)			(1963-64)		
	2	15	4	2	6	10

Replacement of Dustbins

Following the introduction of the Municipal Dustbin Scheme in 1965, under which dustbins are supplied and maintained by the Council at a charge of five shillings per annum recoverable as part of the general rate, this scheme was used only to a limited extent during 1966. This scheme is operated in addition to the existing scheme of voluntary outright purchase of dustbins by owners and occupiers.

During the year one hundred and two dustbins were supplied by the Health Department under the voluntary scheme, thirty-five under the municipal dustbin scheme and two direct by owners.

Fifty-seven defective dustbins were also renewed at Council houses during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, 1966

Monthly Analysis of Refuse Collection and Disposal

Month	GOLBORNE					LOWTON					KENYON AND CULCHETH				
	Loads	Weight T C Q	Emptied			Loads	Weight T C Q	Emptied			Loads	Weight T C Q	Emptied		
			Blms	Asphlts	Palls			Blms	Asphlts	Palls			Blms	Asphlts	Palls
January	72	287 5 0	11,429	4	-	75	288 15 0	12,186	3	9	78	293 5 0	14,981	-	-
February	55	235 10 0	9,132	2	2	64	254 10 0	10,068	-	9	82	318 0 0	14,696	-	-
March	72	286 0 0	12,380	-	-	85	297 0 0	13,043	12	9	81	321 15 0	16,409	2	8
April	65	281 15 0	9,194	4	5	66	271 10 0	11,496	5	3	65	273 15 0	13,126	-	13
May	74	295 15 0	12,851	3	3	85	305 0 0	13,839	21	6	73	291 15 0	14,793	2	5
June	62	266 10 0	11,095	4	1	94	320 5 0	15,810	20	2	71	276 7 0	15,496	2	12
July	61	241 10 0	10,275	4	5	78	284 5 0	12,841	1	4	65	276 5 0	14,027	2	9
August	66½	281 0 0	13,401	4	8	82½	294 5 0	14,606	20	4	75	304 5 0	15,935	2	25
September	62½	274 15 0	12,510	3	7	74½	281 13 0	13,981	3	2	71	275 0 0	14,852	2	9
October	61	249 15 0	12,400	4	5	90	303 0 0	14,791	17	7	76	296 10 0	14,445	0	7
November	65	277 0 0	14,520	4	4	71	274 11 0	12,311	-	8	76	301 10 0	15,236	4	5
December	54	233 0 0	11,420	4	8	84	289 15 0	13,567	8	4	69	271 10 0	13,902	3	1
Totals	770	3,209 15 0	140,607	40	48	949	3,464 9 0	158,539	110	67	882	3,499 17 0	177,898	19	94

SALVAGE

The collection of salvage has been continued throughout the year, waste paper and rags being the principal materials recovered. The price obtained for waste paper remained at £7 15.0. per ton throughout the year and the price of rags was the same as the previous year at £12 0.0. per ton. As in previous years, no separation of container waste was carried out in view of the reluctance of the merchants to accept this as a separate grade of salvage due to the large amount of "contraries" arising from the increased use of tarred, laminated and other types of cardboard which are unsuitable for repulping.

The total amount of waste paper and cardboard collected and sold was (287 tons, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.) and was 9 tons, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. less than the amount collected during the previous year. The income from the sale of this material (£2,173 1s. 10d) was, therefore, £115 18s. 9d. less than the previous year.

The amount of rags and other textiles collected and sold during the year was considerably less than the previous year.

The salvage bonus scheme for the workmen employed on the refuse collection and salvage services was continued during the year and a bonus based on a percentage of the income from the sale of waste paper was distributed at the end of each quarter. The total bonus paid during the year amounted to £816 19s. 2d. compared with £1,039 12s. 4d. the previous year. This additional payment is equivalent to 3d. per hour for all time worked during the year, compared with a payment of $4\frac{1}{4}$ d per hour the previous year.

Materials Salvaged

	1966			1965		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Mixed Waste Paper	287	3	3	296	10	1
Rags		8	0		18	3
Scrap Metal ..		5	0		2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	287	16	3	279	11	0

Receipts from Salvage

				1966			1965		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	...	...	...	2,173	1	10	2,289	0	7
Rags ...	...	...	...	4	16	0	11	5	0
Scrap Metal ...	...	...	...	1	0	0		10	0
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				2,178	17	10	2,300	15	7
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

HOUSING

The general standard of housing varies in different parts of the district. In the industrial area a number of sub-standard houses of reasonable structure built forty to sixty years ago require improvement and modern amenities. Some improvement is, however, gradually being made in houses of this type, mainly owner-occupied, by means of grants. In the remaining areas the standard of housing is fairly good with the exception of a few groups. There are no back to back houses in the district.

The majority of the sub-standard houses are not of such construction or in such a state of disrepair as to warrant them being included in clearance schemes and instead of their condition gradually deteriorating they should, as emphasised in last year's report, be given a further useful life by improvement and the provision of those amenities which have now been accepted as essential. The residents of these houses, many of whom have lived there most of their lives, would welcome the provision of these amenities and it is hoped that in the not too distant future all houses will have to be provided with these essentials for healthy living.

During the year thirteen houses were demolished, ten of which were the subject of Demolition Orders made the previous year, and two were on voluntary undertakings given by the owners. One house was demolished on a Court Order due to the dangerous condition of the premises arising from the effects of mining subsidence. Demolition Orders were made during the year in respect of two houses, and one Closing Order made at the end of the year did not become operative until 1967.

The position regarding the repair of houses was somewhat similar to the previous year but it was found necessary to serve a slightly increased number of statutory notices to effect repairs and some difficulty was experienced in getting the requirements of these notices complied with. There are still too many owners and agents of property who ignore all notices and correspondence until legal proceedings are threatened and these are generally in respect of the poorer types of property.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

This Act, as amended by the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 made two types of grant available for modernising older houses:-

- (a) Standard Grants under which house owners can obtain one-half of the cost, subject to certain maximum amounts, of installing the five standard amenities - fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, inside water closet, hot water supply and satisfactory provision for the storage of food, in cases where these amenities are not already available. Provision is also made under the Housing Act, 1964, for a reduced standard amenity, consisting of a hot and cold water supply at a sink, a water closet and satisfactory facilities for storing food.
- (b) Discretionary Grants, being a continuation of the former Improvement Grant, are payable for a wider range and more extensive forms of improvement, such as complete reconditioning schemes, conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings. The payment of these grants is at the discretion of the local authority.

During the year twenty-one applications for standard grants were made, eighteen of which were for the full standard of five amenities, and all were approved. Eighteen of these schemes, together with ten schemes approved in 1965, were completed during the year and these included five higher limit grants for the provision of three additional buildings for ground floor bathrooms, two septic tanks and the installation of a piped water supply in a house for the first time, under the provision of Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1964.

Two applications for discretionary grants were submitted but these were not approved by the Council and loan facilities were offered.

Loans totalling £3,060 were also made for repairs and other work carried out in association with standard grant schemes on eleven houses.

Details of these grants are as follows:-

Standard GrantsHouse Purchase and Housing Act, 1959Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964

Action during year :-

- (a) Applications submitted to local authority
- (b) Applications approved by local authority
- (c) Work completed

No. of Dwellings or Other Buildings Affected

21

21

* 28

* Includes ten schemes approved in 1965.

Discretionary GrantsHousing Act, 1949Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Action during year :-

- (a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
- (b) Approved by local authority
- (c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry

Private Bodies or Individuals

Local Authority

No. of Schemes

No. of Dwellings Houses or Other Buildings Affected

No. of Schemes

No. of Dwellings Houses or Other Buildings Affected

2

2

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--

Nil

Nil

--

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Nil

Nil

Action during year:-	Private Bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling Houses or Other Buildings Affected
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	--	--	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	--	--	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil		Nil	

Rent Act, 1957

This legislation has again been very little used during the period under review and no applications for certificates of disrepair or undertakings to carry out repairs were submitted during the year. Information regarding the provisions of the Act was, however, given to members of the public on request.

The following table gives an indication of the action taken under this Act since its inception.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

	<u>During 1966</u>	<u>Since Commencement of Act</u>
(1) Number of applications for certificates	Nil	53
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	Nil	53
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil	9
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil	44

	<u>During</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>Since</u> <u>Commencement</u> <u>Of Act</u>
(4) Number of notices to landlord - Proposal to issue Certificate of Disrepair	Nil	53
(5) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule... ..	Nil	17
(6) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil	Nil
(7) Number of certificates issued ...	Nil	36

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(8) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates... ..	Nil	10
(9) Objections by tenants to can- cellation of certificates	Nil	Nil
(10) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil	Nil
(11) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil	6

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of New Dwellings Erected during the Year

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(i) By the local authority...	--	30	--
(ii) By other local authori- ties	--	--	--
(iii) By other bodies or persons	89	66	--
Totals ...	89	96	--

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 444	444
	(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ... 846	846
	(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 139	139
(2)	Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which -	
	(a) Demolition or Closing Orders have been made (at any time) 2	2
	(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made 37	37

2. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas

- (1) Houses unfit for human habitation
- (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.
- (3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ...

Not in Clearance Areas

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ...
- (5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health
- (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts
- (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ...

Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
	Persons	Families
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
13	36	12
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil
Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Closed	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	No. of Houses
(1) After informal action by local authority	142
(2) Public Health Acts After service of formal notice	
(a) By owners	20
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(3) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 After service of formal notice	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(4) Section 21, Housing Act, 1961 After modification or revocation of a clearance order	Nil
(5) Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 After determination of a demolition order	Nil
(6) Section 27, Housing Act, 1961 After determination of a closing order	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use
Housing Act, 1957

No. of Houses

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Number of houses retained for temporary accommodation at end of year | | | | | | |
| | (a) Under Section 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| | (b) Under Section 17 (2) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| | (c) Under Section 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) | Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased during the year	Nil
--	-----

Verminous Houses

During the year ten Council houses, five privately owned houses and two business premises were found to be infested with vermin. Of these premises, two houses were infested with Bugs, five houses were infested with Cockroaches, five houses and one business premises had infestations of Ants, two houses had infestations of Silverfish and one house and one business premises had infestations of other insects. All these premises were treated by Health Department staff using liquid and powder insecticides and were kept under observation after treatment. No evidence of re-infection was found.

DRAINAGE AND CONVERSIONS

During the year four hundred and seventy-three visits were made in connection with the examination, testing and repair of drains. Eighty-seven choked drains were cleared, nine defective drains were repaired, six of which required new drain inspection chambers, and fifty-seven additional drains were provided. Two drainage systems were entirely re-constructed and two new drainage systems were provided at houses for the first time, two of these houses being connected to the public sewer and the other two being provided with septic tank and outfall drains as no sewer was available in these cases. Thirty new drain ventilation shafts were provided in connection with the above work.

During the year three pail closets were converted to fresh water closets and five privy closets and two ashpits were abolished as a result

of the demolition of the houses to which they were attached. Seventy-two additional water closets were provided during the year.

As a result of the action taken during the past few years to effect the maximum conversion of insanitary closets, all the remaining privy and pail closets in the district are attached to houses situated a considerable distance from a sewer and are only capable of conversion by the provision of a septic tank.

The number of closet conversions carried out since the commencement of the present scheme in 1945 is as follows:-

	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1945 to 1958 - Voluntary	560	88	14	662
1959 - Voluntary	20	5	16	41
Compulsory	59	4	-	63
1960 - Voluntary	6	-	1	7
Compulsory	35	3	-	38
1961 - Voluntary	3	-	-	3
Compulsory	13	5	-	18
1962 - Voluntary	3	1	1	5
1963 - Voluntary	7	1	-	8
1964 - Voluntary	1	1	-	2
1965 - Voluntary	-	1	-	1
1966 - Voluntary	-	3	-	3
	<u>707</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>851</u>

Provision of Sanitary Accommodation

The approximate number of the various types of sanitary conveniences provided in the district is as follows:-

Number of houses on water carriage system	...	...	...	7,942
do middens	...	...	...	29
do closets attached to these middens	...	...	...	35
do dry ashpits (excluding middens)	...	...	...	Nil
do trough closets	...	...	...	8
do pail closets	...	...	...	20
do movable dustbins	...	...	...	9,892
do fresh water closets	...	...	...	9,857
do waste water closets	...	...	...	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Full details of all cases notified are obtained and recorded, and rooms, bedding and other articles are fumigated with Formaldehyde after the patient is removed to hospital or when the patient is certified free from infection.

Total No. of cases of notifiable disease investigated,							
including food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of pathological specimens submitted for examination							2
Number of houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of library books disinfected		...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of school books disinfected	..	...	...	...	...	...	10

WATER SUPPLY

Number of dwelling houses with piped supply	...	...	...	7,997
Number of dwelling houses supplied from wells	...	...	...	Nil
Number of dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe	...	...	...	Nil

All the houses in the district are now supplied from the public mains. Following the installation of the new treatment plant at the Lightshaw works of the Makerfield Water Board the water supply in the Golborne and Lowton areas is relatively soft but the supply in Culcheth and part of Kenyon is comparatively hard in character. All the supplies have generally been satisfactory in quantity.

Sixteen samples of water from the public supplies in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination, fifteen of which were found to be in accordance with Ministry of Health standard for Class 1 water supplies. One sample was broken in transit to the laboratory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat and Food Inspection

One licensed slaughterhouse has been in operation during the year and animals slaughtered at these premises have provided a portion of the meat supply for the Glazebury and Culcheth districts. The main supply of butchers' meat is, however, obtained from outside the Urban District and all the meat sold is of good quality.

The inspection of meat has always been given priority and a total of one hundred and four visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year for meat inspection purposes. As the number of animals slaughtered at any one time is comparatively small it has been necessary to make several visits per week to ensure 100 per cent inspection. All the animals slaughtered were of the best quality.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was somewhat less than the previous year, mainly due to the slightly reduced number of sheep slaughtered. None of the animals slaughtered were affected with Tuberculosis, the once serious disease which has not been found in any of the animals slaughtered during the past six years due to the success of the national eradication scheme. The percentage of organs condemned as a result of other diseases, mainly parasitic, was 0.94 higher in cattle and 3.57 per cent less in sheep, when compared with the previous year. No whole carcasses were condemned.

During the year it has not been necessary to condemn, or accept the surrender of, any fresh meat at butchers' shops in the district.

The following table indicates the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1966					
Animals Inspected and Carcases Condemned					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	103	--	2	637	9
Number inspected	103	--	2	637	9
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	--	--	--	--	--
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	--	--	39	--
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	3.88	--	--	6.12	--
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	--	--	--	--	--
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	--	--	--	--	--
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis... ...	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	--	--	--	--
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	--	--	--	--	--
Generalised and totally condemned	--	--	--	--	--

Details of Meat Condemned
1966

TuberculosisOther Diseases

Cattle
Excluding Cows

Nil

Livers - 2 (Parasitic)
Livers - 2 (Abscesses)

Cows

Nil

Nil

Calves

Nil

Nil

Sheep

Nil

Plucks - 1 (Parasitic)
Livers - 17 (Parasitic)
Lungs - 19 (Parasitic)
Lungs - 2 (Pneumonia)

Pigs

Nil

Nil

All condemned meat was stained with green dye and removed to a licensed plant for conversion to fertilisers, etc.

Total weight of meat and offal condemned at slaughterhouse - 1 Cwt.
0 Qtrs. 25 lbs.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 - 1966

During the year the slaughterhouse at Glazebury has been maintained in a good condition and further improvements have been made in the equipment of the premises by the provision of improved slaughtering appliances.

The requirements of Part 4 of the Regulations relating to hygienic practices and slaughtering processes were generally observed.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations,
1958

This Act and the Regulations, in addition to the requirements relating to the provision of proper lairage, stunning pen, etc.,

prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen, and requires all animals to be stunned by means of a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter.

Licences granted to slaughtermen under this Act are valid for a maximum period of one year and specify the types of animal permitted to be slaughtered and the type of stunning instrument to be used. During the year two existing licences were renewed. No new licences were issued.

The regulations are intended to secure a high standard in humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

Unsound Food

The following table indicates the various tinned and other food-stuffs found to be unfit for human consumption at shops and warehouses, all of which were voluntarily surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1966		
Food Unfit for Human Consumption		
Nature of Food	Type of Packing	Quantity Condemned
		lbs.
Apricots	6½, 15 oz., 10 lbs. tins	496
Bacon and Ham		1384½
Beans	4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8, 9, 10 ozs., 1, 1¼, 1½, 5 lbs. tins	91
Beef	3½, 4, 6½, 8, 9 oz. tins	51¼
Beetroot	6½ lbs. tin	6½
Bourn-vita	4 oz. tin	2¼
Brussels Sprouts ...	5, 9, 10 oz. packets	9
Cabbage	2 lbs. bag	2
Carrots	10, 15½ oz., 1 lbs. 3 oz., 6½ lbs. tins	17¾
Cheese-burgers	4 oz. packets	¼
Chicken	4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14 oz. packets	6¼
Cod fillets & Steaks	7½, 13, 14 oz. packets	28¼
Cooked Ham	tins various weights	1,231
Corned Beef	6, 11½, 12 ozs., 3, 4, 6 lbs. tins	54¼
Corned Mutton	6 lbs. tins	60
Cream	6 oz. tins	¾
Custard Powder ...	12 oz. tins	2¼
Damsons	1 lb. tins	4
Evaporated Milk ...	1 lb. tins	4
Faggots	12 oz. packets	¾
Fish cakes & Fingers	2½, 6, 8, 9, 14 oz. packets	15¼
Fried Chips .	6 oz. packets	2¼

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1966

Food Unfit for Human Consumption

Nature of Food	Type of Packing	Quantity Condemned
Fruit Salad	15, 15½ oz., 1 lb.-13 oz. tins	lbs. 6½
Grapefruit	8, 10½ oz. 1 lbs.-3 oz., 6 lbs.- 9 oz. tins	183¼
Haddock Fillets	7½, 13 oz. packets	17½
Hake Fillets	7½ oz. packets	5¼
Jellied Veal	6 lbs. tins	24
Kipper Fillets	6, 10 oz. packets	7¾
Lemon Cheese	2¼ oz. jars	2¾
Logan Berries	15 oz. tins	5¾
Mandarin Oranges	12 oz., 6 lbs.-3 oz. tins	8½
Orange Juice	6 oz., 1 lbs.-3 oz. tins	6
Ox tongue	1, 3, 6 lbs. tins	112
Pastry	6, 7½, 11, 13 oz. packets	24
Peaches	15 ozs., 1 lb., 1 lb.-13 ozs., 6 lbs.-12 ozs. tins	33½
Pears... ..	15½ oz. 1 lb., 1 lb.-13 oz., 6 lbs.-8 oz. tins	24¼
Peas	4½, 5, 8, 10, 15 oz., 1 lb.-3 oz., 6 lb.-8 oz tins/packets	71¾
Pilchards	3¾, 7 oz. tins	1½
Pineapples	8, 15½ oz., 1 lb.-3 oz., 6 lbs.- 12 oz. tins	116
Plaice Fillets	7½, 8, 13 oz., packets	14¾
Plums... ..	15½ oz., 7 lbs., 3½ cwt. tins and casks	4,328
Pork & Pork Luncheon Meat	7, 12 oz., 2, 3½, 4 lbs. tins	113¾
Potatoes	6 oz. packets, 1 lb.-3 oz. tins	6¼
Prawns & Shrimps	2 oz. packets	1¾
Raspberries	1 lb. tins	71
Rice, Sago & Tapioco		
Puddings	6 oz., 1 lb., 1 lb.-13 oz. tins	19¾
Shepherds Pie	8, 17 oz., packets	9¼
Soup	8, 10, 15 oz., tins	21½
Spaghetti	15 oz.	14
Spinach	8, 9½ oz. tins	4
Sponge cake	8 oz. packets	½
Stewed Steak	3½, 5½, 6, 11, 14, 15 oz., 1 lb., 3 lb. tins	64¾
Strawberries	12 oz., 1 lb. tins	1¾
Sweet Corn	5, 12 oz. packets	5¾
Tomatoes	5, 6½, 7, 8, 14, 15 oz., 1 lb.-13 oz. tins	179¼
Vegetables	8 oz. packets	2
Yorkshire Pudding	1½ oz. packets	1¾
Total		8,985½

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned - 4 tons. 0 cwts. 0 qtrs. 25½ lbs. an increase of 11 cwts 29 qtrs. 18¾ lbs. on the previous year.

Approximate weight of total quantity of stock or consignments examined from which the above was condemned - 24 tons. 15½ cwts.

Small quantities of condemned tinned and other foodstuffs are disposed of by burning on an industrial boiler under supervision or buried on the tip and covered with household refuse. Larger quantities of tinned meats are removed to a licensed treatment plant for conversion into fertilisers, etc.

Seventy-five visits were made in connection with the inspection of food in shops and warehouses during the year.

Food Premises

The number of food premises, classified according to type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	67
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	18
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	...	...	...	...	...	63
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total					...	195

Inspection of premises used for the preparation, storage and sale of food has been carried out as frequently as possible and a total of 530 visits were made to 189 food premises of all types. 245 visits were made to cafes, snack bars, bakehouses and other food preparation premises and once again much time has been spent in emphasising to all food traders the dangers arising from the careless handling of food during preparation, storage and sale. 11 special investigations were carried out in respect of complaints regarding unsatisfactory food and foreign bodies in food.

Some progress has, however, been made during the year in the improvement of premises and equipment, particularly in grocers' shops, for most shopkeepers now realise that a clean and attractive shop is the best way of retaining the goodwill of their customers. The rapid growth of the supermarket type of shop has also made some small shopkeepers to undertake the modernisation and reorganisation of their premises in order to retain their trade.

The condition and cleanliness of the various food premises were generally found to be good, but it was necessary to serve three informal notices regarding failure to limewash bakehouses at the proper time and two notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions in other food premises, all of which were remedied within the time specified.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960-1962

It has not been possible to devote as much time to this work as may have been desirable due to the pressure of other duties, and the visits made have been mainly in connection with the prevention of contamination of various foodstuffs. Whilst the trend towards packaged goods has removed much unprotected foods there has again been a few instances where confectionery and other foods have been exposed unprotected on shop counters and similar places. Severe warnings were issued in such cases.

The majority of food traders in the district, however, make a genuine effort to comply with the Regulations and the elimination of these few undesirable and thoughtless practices is largely a matter of failure to give proper instruction to persons employed in food handling processes and emphasizes the need for regular inspection of these premises to prevent any lowering of standards in food hygiene.

With regard to equipment, much greater use continues to be made of the various plastic materials which provide impervious, easily cleaned surfaces for counters and working surfaces in shops and other food premises. The increasing use of glass protective screens to counters and closed display cabinets as a means of preventing contamination is to be commended.

Seventeen visits were made in connection with this work during the year.

Registration of Premises

The provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, were not adopted by the Council and registration of premises and persons continued to be effected under Sections 115 and 116 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938.

During the year four additional ice cream premises (prepacked products only), five hawkers, two from outside the Urban District, and one hawkers storage premises were registered under the above Act. Three ice cream premises and the premises of one baker and confectioner were removed from the register due to the occupiers having discontinued business. The registrations of four hawkers, three being from outside the district, were also cancelled for the same reason.

Whilst premises relating to the sale of ice cream are referred to later in the report, the number of food preparation premises and hawkers on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspec- tions during Year</u>
Manufacturers of Meat and Fish Products -		
Fish Friers... 	14	11
Butchers 	9	15
Grocers 	1	27
Confectioners 	6	19
Ice Cream Premises 	54	50
Hawkers of Meat Products, Fish Fruit and Vegetables resident in the district ...	12	--
Hawkers' Storage Premises in the district	9	14
Hawkers from other districts 	36	--
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals 	141	136
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Food Byelaws

Model byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air are in operation in the district.

Bakehouses

Number of bakehouses on register 	10
Number of inspections made during the year 	19

All these premises have been kept in a clean condition, but in three cases it was necessary to draw attention to limewashing not carried out within the requisite period and this work was done immediately on notice being given. All the premises are in good structural condition.

MILK SUPPLY

The Urban District is included in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order and dairymen are required to supply only designated milk in sealed bottles and containers.

At the end of the year the number of milk distributors operating in the district was as follows:-

Producer - Retailers resident in the district 	3
Producer - Retailers from outside the district 	2
Retailers resident in the district 	3
Retailers from outside the district 	9

In addition to the aforementioned, a number of shops are licensed by the Food and Drugs Authority to sell milk in sealed bottles.

Forty-four visits were made to premises in connection with matters relative to the Milk and Dairies Regulations during the year.

Milk Sampling

During the year all the milk produced at farms in the district and milk supplies from outside areas have been sampled regularly. These samples have been submitted for the Tuberculosis Test and Methylene Blue Test, and in the case of heat treated milk, the Phosphatase Test for Pasteurised milk and Turbidity Test for Sterilised milk.

A total of 84 samples were taken during the year and the results of these are as follows:-

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>		<u>Tuberculosis Test</u>		<u>Turbidity Test</u>
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	Satisfactory
Untreated (Tuberculin Tested)	41	4	40	-	-
Pasteurised	19	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	2c

The nineteen samples of Pasteurised milk also passed the Phosphatase Test.

The biological test on five samples of Untreated (Tuberculin Tested) milk was rendered void due to the premature death of the guinea pigs.

The number of samples failing to pass the Methylene Blue Test was slightly less than the previous year (5) but the number of void samples on the biological test was somewhat higher than for several years past.

The following table shows the results of milk samples taken, together with comparative figures for the previous five years.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, 1966

Examination of Milk Samples, 1961-1965 & 1966

Type of Milk	Year	No. of Samples taken	Nature of Test Carried Out								
			Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Tuberculosis		
			Satis.	Un-satis.	Satis.	Un-satis.	Satis.	Un-satis.	Negative	Positive	Void
Untreated (Tuberculin Tested)	1966	45	41	4	-	-	-	-	40	-	5
	1965	47	42	5	-	-	-	-	44	-	3
	1964	45	+37	4	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
	1963	48	40	8	-	-	-	-	46	-	2
	1962	52	43	9	-	-	-	-	50	-	2
	1961	47	40	7	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
Pasteurised	1966	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1965	21	"20	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1964	20	*17	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	22	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	22	21	1	22	-	-	-	6	-	1
	1961	21	20	1	21	-	-	-	21	-	-
Sterilised	1966	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
	1965	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
	1964	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
	1963	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
	1962	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	1961	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-

+ Test on four samples void - Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded

* Test on two samples void - do do do

** Test on one sample void - do do do

65
ICE CREAM

There is no heat treated or cold mix ice cream manufacturers in the district. All the ice cream sold from shops in the district is prepacked but a quantity of loose ice cream, the majority of which is of the "soft ice cream" type, is sold from vehicles all of which come from other areas outside the Urban District.

During the year four applications were submitted for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, and all the premises were registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream only. The registration of three premises, whose occupiers had ceased to sell ice cream during the year, were cancelled.

The total number of vendors of ice cream is fifty-four all of which sell prepacked ice cream only. In addition five manufacturers from outside the district operate mobile vehicles in the Golborne Urban District, four of which retail loose ice cream and one prepacked products only.

Fifty visits were made to ice cream premises during the year and the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations relating to the storage of ice cream have been observed by purveyors.

Some difficulty has again been experienced in obtaining samples of loose ice cream from mobile vehicles from outside districts who often operate at irregular hours and prevent submission of a sample to the Public Health Laboratory within the requisite period.

During the year thirty samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. All these samples were of prepacked products and all were classified as Grade 1. These results are in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Health Laboratory Service. No unsatisfactory samples were obtained during the year.

The grading of ice cream samples over the past five years is as follows:-

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Grade 1	30	27	24	28	32
Grade 2	-	5	4	8	5
Grade 3	-	-	-	5	1
Grade 4	-	-	2	-	-
	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>38</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Council is the authority responsible for carrying out the provisions of the above Act relating to food sampling, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for particulars of the following samples which have been taken in the district and submitted for analysis.

A total of one hundred and thirty-one samples was obtained, consisting of seventy-eight samples of milk (six of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and fifty-three others comprising:-

1 Asprin Tablets B.P.	2 Pork Sausages
1 Glycerine B.P.	1 Ethnine Linctus
1 Liquid Paraffin B.P.	1 Gelusil Tablets
1 Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil B.P.C.	1 Cough Medicine
1 Baby Food (Bone & Vegetables)	1 Herbal Cough Medicine
1 Baby Food (Cereal)	2 Canned Vegetables
1 Blancmange Powder	1 Ground Almonds
1 Biscuits	1 Ground Mixed Spice
1 Curry Powder	1 Dried Fruit
1 Potted Meat	1 Ground Ginger
1 Meat Spread	1 Sucron
1 Chicken Spread	1 Drinking Chocolate
1 Residue in Tin of Pears	2 Fruit & Nut Chocolate
1 Stabilized Wheat-Germ	1 Compound Codeine Tablets
1 Dairy Produce, Canned	2 Camphorated Oil B.P.
1 Epsom Salts B.P.	1 Hibitane Cream
1 Golden Raising Powder	1 Fersamal Tablets
1 Cream of Tartare	1 Prodexin Tablets
1 Dried Vegetables	1 Sweets
1 Instant Whip	3 Canned Soup
1 Pancake Mixture	1 Pancake & Batter Mixture
1 Flour Confectionery	2 Cheese Spread
1 Meat Pies	1 Bacon

Details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports are as follows:-

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Formal milk	Fat 2.95%, Deficient 1.6% fat.	Farmer notified
Baby Food (Bone & vegetables)	Vegetables present in greater amount than bone. Name of food should be vegetables and Bone and not vice versa.	Manufacturer communicated with
Biscuits	Contained 24.9% of fat of which only 14.2% consisted of butter fat. When labelled "Buttercake" without qualification concerning the amount of butter present the added fat should consist entirely of butter fat.	Manufacturers communicated with and interviewed.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Residue in Tin of Pears	Contained a matt of live penicillin fungus 8 centimetres in diameter due to small hole in can.	Packers and complainant communicated with.
Pork Sausages	Contained 260 parts per million of sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned
Fruit and Nut Chocolate	Contained a fragment of glass weighing 0.19 grammes. The fragment was "Frosted" on its two flat surfaces.	Manufacturers cautioned and complainant informed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

As with some other aspects of our work it has not been possible to devote as much time to Shops Act duties as may have been desirable due to shortage of staff and pressure of other work.

Eleven inspections were made during the year mainly in respect of complaints and action was taken to remedy two contraventions relating to hours of work.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As in the case of the Shops Act, progress in the inspection of premises under this new legislation has been slow. It was only possible to carry out twenty-one inspections under this Act due to the pressure of other duties and this rate of progress is not satisfactory if the immense task of inspecting and assessing all the shops and the majority of the offices in the district is to be carried out within a reasonable time.

During the year seventeen additional premises were registered, making a total of one hundred and ten premises registered at the end of the year, a figure which must be considerably less than the number to which the Act applies, and which emphasises the necessity for the systematic inspection of all premises.

The requirements of the Act relating to the notification of accidents involving an absence of employees for more than three days do not appear to be appreciated by occupiers of premises to which the Act applies. Only one accident was reported during the year and whilst this was fully investigated it would appear that other accidents were not reported.

Details of action taken under the Act are as follows:-

	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number or registered premises at end of year	Number of persons employed	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	25	881	3
Retail Shops	13	71	191	18
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses... ..	1	2	24	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	-	11	61	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	3	-
Total ...	17	110	1,160	21

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises - 36.

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year a number of complaints were received from residents relating to excessive noise mainly arising from factories and industrial processes. In three cases the complaint was confirmed and informal action was taken to remedy the trouble. After lengthy negotiations and some experimental work the intensity of the noise was reduced to reasonable levels. Two complaints outstanding from 1965 were also satisfactorily resolved.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961 - 65

This Act governs the conditions under which rag flock is manufactured and stored, and controls the use of this and other filling materials for upholstery and other purposes. Standards of cleanliness of filling materials are prescribed by Regulations and certain premises require to be registered by the local authority.

One factory in the district carrying on upholstery work is registered by the Council. There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured. Three visits were made to registered premises and three samples of filling materials - Rag Flock, Coir Fibre and Hair were submitted for analysis, all of which satisfied the tests laid down by the Regulations.

RODENT CONTROL

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Infestation Division, the annual 10 per cent test baiting of the sewage system in Golborne (outer district), Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth was again negative and no further sewer treatment was carried out in these areas. When the usual baiting of all the sewer manholes in the Golborne central area was carried out it was found that three inspections chambers showed partial poison bait take and this area was further treated and the infestation cleared.

The Council continued to give a free service for the treatment of rodent infestations found on dwelling houses. Although the Council carry out this work and render every assistance in these cases, it should be emphasised that the statutory responsibility of keeping premises free from rodent infestation is placed on the occupier.

In the case of rodent infestations on business premises, a charge is made for treatment based on the actual cost of labour, bait and poisons, plus an administrative percentage. In all cases the work has been carried out voluntarily by arrangement with the occupiers and it was not found necessary to serve any Statutory Notices under the Act.

The majority of the occupiers of agricultural properties have treated their own premises and in many cases this work does not receive the attention that is warranted.

The number of properties found to be infested during the year (318) was somewhat higher than the previous year, when 264 premises were infested. The major portion of this infestation occurred during the second and last quarters of the year with April and May showing the highest monthly rate of infestation. A total of 330 treatments were carried out on the infested properties, including 12 properties which require a second treatment at a later date on reinfestation being found. 327 properties were inspected for rodent control purposes and the total number of visits made to these premises was 549, exclusive of subsequent visits for the treatment of the infested premises.

Details of Surface Infestations

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) Number of properties in district ...	9,048	82
(b) Number of properties inspected following notification	316	1
(c) No. of (b) infested by - rats ...	225	-
mice ...	84	-
(d) Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	11	61
(e) No. of (d) infested by - rats ...	7	5
mice ...	2	5
(f) Number of infested properties treated	318	-
(g) Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	330	-

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Moveable Dwellings

At the commencement of the year five caravans were in use for permanent residential purposes, all of which had planning permission and were licenced in accordance with the above Act. One of these caravans was removed during the early part of the year and the site was no longer used for this purpose.

The caravans in use are of the modern trailer type stationed on separate sites and are required to comply with the Council's standards and conditions, based on the 1960 model standards, relating to sanitary accommodation, readily accessible water supply, adequate paving and drainage and other requirements.

An invasion of gipsies and tinkers settled on Edge Green Common, Golborne and created considerable trouble over a period of several months before being finally cleared at the end of September by action taken under the bye-laws relating to the Common land referred to.

One hundred and eighty visits were made in connection with the work during the year.

There are no licensed multiple caravan sites in the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection of all premises used for the sale of pets, including a private dwelling if used for this purpose.

The provisions of the Act require that accommodation used for keeping pets shall be suitable as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, and there is an adequate supply of suitable food and drink and that the animals shall not be sold at too early an age.

One existing licence authorising the use of premises for the breeding and sale of birds and rabbits was renewed for a further year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act, which imposes new conditions for the accommodation and equipment of premises used for boarding domestic animals, came into operation in 1965. Licences for two premises used for this purpose at the commencement of the Act were renewed for a further year, after consultation with the R.S.P.C.A.

ANIMAL DESTRUCTION CENTRE

The Council have provided an Animal Destruction Centre at the rear of the Council Offices, Lowton, for the destruction of unwanted domestic animals. A modern electrocution chamber is in operation and for a nominal charge cats and dogs are instantaneously and painlessly destroyed, a service which continues to be greatly appreciated by the public. During the year sixty-two dogs and twelve cats were destroyed. The carcasses are removed and properly disposed of.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

At the end of 1965 six persons were registered as scrap metal dealers under the above Act, three of these being recognised as itinerant collectors and registered as such by exemption orders made under Section 2 of the Act.

During the year under review one additional application for registration was received and two persons trading as one firm were registered as scrap metal dealers under the Act. Whilst these persons stated that they proposed to carry on the business of itinerant collectors no exemption order was made in this case.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years, the co-operation of boiler plant operators has been readily given in furtherance of our efforts to secure a reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources. With the gradual improvement of boiler plant throughout the district and a better knowledge of

the requirements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, by plant operators the emission of industrial smoke has been very much reduced.

During the year sixteen observations of smoke emission from industrial chimneys were taken and in each case the emission of dark smoke was below the maximum of four minutes in any period of thirty minutes allowed by the Dark Smoke Regulations. No emissions of black smoke were recorded.

Whilst our efforts have been mainly concerned with industrial smoke the problem of domestic smoke, which is responsible for approximately one half of the pollution of the atmosphere, still remains and the progressive establishment of Smoke Control Areas is the only answer to this problem.

Following the decision of the Council during the latter part of 1965 to defer the establishment of the first smoke control area for a further year this matter was again considered in October, and in view of the existing smokeless fuel supply position it was again decided to defer consideration of the establishment of this area for a further period.

Byelaws made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are in operation requiring the installation of approved heating and cooking appliances in new buildings.

The Council is a member of the North Western Division of the National Society for Clean Air and the Manchester and District Clean Air Council.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Rayon Manufacture and Processing	...	...	...	...	1
Preserves and Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	2
Engineers	...	...	...	...	10
Boot and Shoe Repairs	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	9
Printers	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners and Builders	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	9
Corn Milling	...	...	...	...	3
Tyre Retreading and Rubber Reclamation	...	...	...	...	2
Electrical Repairs and Fitments	...	...	...	...	2
Cinema Furnishing and Upholstery	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital Laundry	...	...	...	...	1
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	36
Plastic Fabrication	...	...	...	...	2
Other Works	...	...	...	...	6

The requirements of the Factories Act appear to be well observed and in every case defects were remedied without statutory action. One outworker connected with the manufacture of overalls continued at premises in the district during the year. The premises used for this purpose were kept in a satisfactory condition.

In view of the large development taking place in the district some difficulty continued to arise in the administration of Section 127 regarding the provision of sanitary accommodation and other requirements on numerous small building sites in the area.

The following tables give details of factory inspections carried out during the year, together with defects dealt with, under the Factories Act, 1961. In addition to the defects statutorily dealt with and shown overleaf fourteen additional sanitary conveniences, three additional urinals and ten additional wash-basins were provided at factories in the district. These are additional to the statutory conveniences, etc., required by the Factories Act, 1961, in the premises concerned.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1966				
Factories Act, 1961				
Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Factories with mechanical power ...	58	90	6	-
Factories without machanical power ...	1	2	-	-
Other premises ...	36	34	-	-
Totals ...	95	126	6	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1966

Factories Act, 1961

Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	No. of Offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were Instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveni- ences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	7	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	8	10	-	3	-

